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PROFESSOR EDWARD S. SHELDON; There is a little more to be said before assigning a North of France origin to this dialect. The sound *ch* is not peculiar to the north of France. There are other peculiarities to which I might refer, I think, to show that the type is of north or central France. The reason that I selected *h* is because there is no northern dialect which shows the sound of *h* similar to that of *j* except that of the Saintonge.

PROFESSOR A. MARSHALL ELLIOTT: They have the *h* strongly aspirated in Picardy. In the translation of *St. Matthew* by MR. PARIS, you will find that his transcription represents the *h* as strongly aspirated *h*. This corresponds with other French authors.

PROFESSOR GUSTAF KARSTEN (Indiana University): I would ask PROFESSOR SHELDON under what conditions the *ä* appears as *aw*?

PROFESSOR SHELDON; I omitted that. How closely the two sounds in the dialect correspond I am not able to say. The sounds *oi* might possibly be due not only to the influence of ordinary French, but also to the different pronunciations of *oi* itself in different words.

The next communication presented was by DR. JULIUS GOEBEL (Johns Hopkins University):

11. *On Paul's 'Prinzipien der Sprachgeschichte.'**

Discussion. PROFESSOR GUSTAF KARSTEN (Indiana University): I am much gratified with the paper, and we are all much pleased that DR. GOEBEL has, at least, been paying attention to this subject. We all remember with some regret that two years ago he complained of the amount of publications of this kind occurring every year. It seems that he has paid more attention, in the meanwhile, to the subject and I am quite sure that we may expect good results from such conscientious earnestness; but, with reference to the present paper, I must say that I have some objections to make.

In the first place, I cannot agree with the style that the writer has been pleased to use. I hope he does not mean to deny that PAUL has made all honest efforts to throw light directly upon the point in question. It is difficult to say much about my colleague's ideas because I have not fully understood them. Most of the paper is filled up with reports of PAUL's ideas and philosophy accompanied by some supplementary remarks by the writer. This is more negative than positive. DR. GOEBEL appears not to have had time to give us his own ideas upon the subject. Whatever are his ideas on psychology and philosophy, I think that matters very little, and has little to do with linguistic investigation. Whether we accept an idealistic soul, or whether we consider it as a compound of notions and ideas, is a matter of little importance in a linguistic study. Whether or not the soul is able to control its own ideas, we cannot dispense with the consideration of words. Theologians agree that the universe has been created by a Supreme Being, but that does not prevent natural history from looking at the *ways* in which the universe developed. What-

*Cf. TRANSACTIONS in present volume for the full paper.

ever may be our ideas with reference to psychology and philosophy, we must stick closely to the real. I think it would be better to defer my own ideas until I have read the paper.

DR. JULIUS GOEBEL (Johns Hopkins University): I may state in reply to what has been said that my occupation with this study is as old in years as that of PROFESSOR KARSTEN, although I may not have progressed so far in the knowledge of it. The criticism which has been made seems a little sharp when we recall the criticism of those on the other side. They want their opponents to fall down in absolute subjection.—I should also like to remark, that in my humble way I tried to give my ideas with reference to PAUL's views. I forgot to say at the conclusion of my paper, that it was not my intention to consider the whole of PAUL's book. I confined myself to the first two chapters. I admire the latter part of PAUL's work where he gives the real results of his labor. I do not think that PAUL is in perfect harmony with PROFESSOR KARSTEN. He seems to think that it is all philosophy and makes his entire book dependent upon these two chapters and it was on this account that I looked at these a little closer.

DR. JAMES W. BRIGHT (Johns Hopkins University): I should like in the first place to say that I am entirely opposed to talking about sides in the discussion of a scientific question. We are in a free country and let us keep free. There are schools and factions which have grown up in Germany, but I am emphatically opposed to the importation of anything of that sort. Science is universal. Let us keep nothing but simple principles before us. PAUL himself gives us the best view in this controversy. He emphasizes more than do any of his friends the fact that he never intended to form a new school, or to be a leader in a new movement. Some of those who had been attracted by what he had written, had denominated it as new and so the term grew up. We must all agree that from PAUL, we have learned some things with a new emphasis and from him we have acquired some new working ideas. I know from personal knowledge that the most ardent of the adherents of PAUL do not insist upon any such thing as a new school.

On motion, the Association then adjourned to meet at the hour indicated on the programme (2.30 p. m.) and partook of a second luncheon generously provided in the University Hall by the Local Committee. These luncheons in the university buildings were a great convenience to all those attending the Convention, in that they were thus enabled to save the time that otherwise would have been consumed in scattering about the city for the necessary refreshments, and the social features of the occasion were also, thereby, greatly promoted since the company was kept together and had an opportunity of renewing the pleasant relations begun in their former reunions.

For the Fifth Session (Friday Afternoon, December 30th), the Association was called to order at 2.30 o'clock, PROFESSOR JAMES M. GARNETT in the Chair.